WASHINGTON.

The Strike of the Colored Laborers Assuming Formidable Proportions.

An Incendiary Speech by one of the Leaders of the Mob.

A Complete Surrender of the District Officials.

The Disastrous Effect Upon the Business of the City.

A Disgraceful State of Affairs.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The colored laborers' strike here assumed a new and formidable phase to-day, which resulted in the Governor and other officers of the new Territorial Government making a complete surrender to the mob by abandoning the work on the streets, which was under contract. This was done under the pretence of averting a general riot, though the police had very generally protected the white workmen and arrested half a dozen of the ringleaders who interfered with them. That the riots to-day were premeditated is shown by the fact that many speeches made at a mass meeting. One of the ringleaders, named Marcellus Wert (colored), is thus reported: He opened the ball with an inflammatory speech against the contractors, the commissioners, the board of public works, and the wealthy citizens in general. He said Gov. Cook had told the commissioners that the laborers should be taken care of. The commissioners had failed to do their duty in not coming to this meeting. He advised them all to go home and organize Labor Unions, and let every club elect a committee of three, to meet in general convention and adopt such resolutions and rules as will make contractors as well as the officials know and respect their laborers' rights. Go home, said he, from that day and the contractors take their heads off their shoulders. If the contractors will not pay the laborers the price agreed upon, they should have their blood. Let the workingmen's motto be "Blood for blood." They have been swindling us long enough. The Board of Public Works have all the power, and have got the inside track of the Government in the giving out of the work, and, if they refuse to do what is right, "Blood for blood." Now go home to your districts and organize your associations. Choose your committee and see if this combination cannot be broken up. Strike terror into the breasts of these contractors. Keep the thing moving. A bigger fraud than is Sir Stafford Northcote, in the British Parliament (Gladson never lived), could not afford to pay less than more than $1 35 per day, because he wanted to support two or three fast teams to ride about with. He is a dirty, sneaking, Yankee contractor. He is down on all niggers and is worse than all our masters. These Yankees will skin you alive. Look out for them. He (the speaker) had never got a cent out of the Republican party. The Democrats, he said, were not to blame, for they had obtained none of the local offices. Filled with this language, the negroes, to the number of several hundred, marched through the streets to-day, and, wherever workmen were employed on public works, they were driven off. The Governor of this district then issued the following notice to the contractors:

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, June 6, 1871.—In view of the present difficulty with the laborers, and to preserve the peace of the city, we request that you suspend the work on the Seventh street improvement until such measures can be adopted as the occasion demands.

Yours, respectfully,

[Signed], H. D. COOKE.

The workmen were hereupon all relieved, the work suspended and the mob went on its way rejoicing at its triumph. It is understood that the police force will be concentrated in the morning to prevent further disturbances, and it is also stated that a battalion of marines will be held in readiness. The underlying cause of the trouble is seen in the great surplus of the colored population here, which has been invited by city politicians at election times. There are at least two thousand more negro workmen here than are needed. The strike is injuring the business of the District. The coal trade has already been diverted from Georgetown to Alexandria, and to-day a Philadelphia company abandoned the erection of a block of buildings in Washington.

[To the Associated Press.]

DISRAELI AND THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Private letters received in this city from England state that Disraeli will positively support the Treaty of Washington. His influence, added to that of Sir Stafford Northcote, in the House of Commons, is expected to carry the majority of the Tory party.

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS.

The salaries of postmasters throughout the country are to be readjusted on the basis of their receipts during the quarter ending June 30 this year, and the new schedule of salaries will go into effect July 1st, 1872.

MR. SEWARD'S PARTY.

Mr. H. A. Risley has received letters from his daughters, stating that Mr. Seward's party were at Suez on the 5th of May, and were going thence through Egypt. They had already visited over 20,000 miles.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Reports received at the Internal Revenue Bureau from offices in the South are more favorable than they have been for several months past. No opposition is now made to the collection of taxes in regions where there was the greatest trouble formerly.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

An important case, involving the title to nearly 200,000 acres of valuable land in Minnesota, has been decided by Acting Secretary Cowan, on the Interior Department. The case was between the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company and George F. Brett. The latter claimed to have pre-empted the land, while the former claimed it under a grant of a land grant of March 3, 1857. Secretary Browning decided that no lands whatever should be conveyed by the railroad company until the right of Brett to the land in controversy was recognized by the company. This decision was confirmed by the subsequent General Cowan on Monday revoked that decision, and all lands due the company will be certified to them, excepting the tract claimed by Brett. The result is that the title to Brett for the lands claimed by him, when the validity of their title will doubtless be tested in the courts.

THE N. Y. CENTRAL CASE.

The N. Y. Tribune's Washington special reports that the Attorney General will decline to recommend an appeal or compromise in the case of the New York Central Railroad scrip dividend tax, is incorrect. The case has not been submitted to the Attorney General, but to the Solicitor of the Treasury Department, and he will not act on it until he returns from California. The New York Central Railroad Company has secured the services of Caleb Cushing to argue the appeal, and he has applied to Commissioner Pleasanton for certain papers filed with him by the company, and to which the latter has hitherto refused to give these up, on the ground that the public service requires him to retain possession of them. If ordered by the court to produce them, he will allow them to be used in evidence, without, however, constructively going out of his possession. The plea of the railroad company that they never had the money on which the tax is levied, and that there is no longer any New York Central railroad, that corporation having been consolidated with the Hudson River railroad, is not considered by good lawyers to be valid, especially as the resolution declaring the dividend admitted that it was made from the surplus earnings, and no consolidation can deprive the Government of its dues. The Collector has been ordered to collect the tax immediately, and if there is any delay in paying it, Commissioner Pleasanton will seize property of the company and sell it according to law.

COTTON ESTIMATES.

Rumors having been circulated that the Department of Agriculture has predicted very short crops of cotton in 1871, it is proper to state that no estimates of the growing crops have been made officially, and no reports concerning them have been issued. In securing the estimates of comparative acreage, and a statement of the condition of the crops, will be made in about two weeks.

FALSE RUMOR.

There is absolutely no truth in the recently-published Washington dispatches stating that Gen. Sickles had notified the Spanish Government that the question of restoring the sequestered estates of American citizens in Cuba must be settled, as an alternative of the employment of force. These very claims are referred, with all matters of dispute, for settlement by the convention recently concluded. The idea of force, therefore, is preposterous.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Secretary of State himself is the authority for the statement that Mr. Fish is not to be one of the arbitrators in the case of the Alabama claims.

THE COLORADO BARCONTENDS.

The discontented colored laborers renewed their interference with the white employes on the public works to-day. Several arrests were made. A large force of police are preventing any dangerous outbreak.

GOV. COOK TESTIFIES.

The Sub-Committee for the investigation of alleged outrages in the South, held a meeting which lasted three hours to-day, and which was occupied throughout with examination of Gov. Orr, of South Carolina. He stated that he had no personal knowledge of the Kuklux and did not believe they existed in his section of the State. He expressed the opinion that such an organization did exist in some counties of South Carolina, and that their object was to intimidate colored people from voting at the election in 1872. He believes that the constitution of the Council of Safety, published in the Charleston Republican last February, was the basis of the organization.

NEW YORK.

President Grant Interviewed at Long Branch—Gen. Breckinridge Railroad Matters, etc.

NEW YORK, June 6.—General John C. Breckinridge is in the city.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The Herald's Long Branch correspondent says that Gen. Sandy, in an interview, stated that Mr. Bancroft, Minister to Berlin, desired to resign and go to Italy to live, but as he is still retained on the San Juan question, to relieve him from the pressure of business. Before October arrives the treaty will be fixed all right, and as Mr. Bancroft has agreed to be relieved to Orange they both can go without injury to our interests. In speaking of General Sherman, it comes out that he and General Sherman were warm friends. He was not authorized to speak for him, but he was pretty certain Sherman would not stand on the Democratic platform. Sherman is no Democrat and never was. The President is satisfied with Mr. Boutwell and his policy, and he saw no necessity for a change. He further stated, he knew but little concerning the disagreement between Fish and the Russian Minister, but he supposes the affair very trivial. When reported to him, he will be able to say what to do with it. If it should be worth while doing anything. The relations with Russia are very cordial, and it would take a great deal to disturb them. The President is looking up to-day with the appointment of Brigham Young's son to West Point. The appointment was made by the Utah delegation. If the President had known the delegate's intention, he would have asked the Attorney-General if he had power to prevent the appointment, and, if answered affirmatively, would have settled the matter right away. The President said he sent the appointment of Thomas Francis Meagher's son to the War Office, and it was returned with the indorsement that the appointment had been made by the New York members of Congress.

SUNSTROKE.

There were seven cases of sunstroke yesterday.

MARINE.

Arrived—Steamer Java, from Liverpool; steamships City of Washington, from Liverpool, and Ville de Paris, from Havre.

THE RAILROAD STRIKERS.

A telegram from Port Jarvis states that the strike of the brakemen on the Erie railroad, which began at Pinebrook, on the Western division, has extended to Buffalo and the Susquehanna divisions. The men now demand $2 25 per day, and pay day on the fifteenth of every month.

THEATRICAL.

The Marine Court to-day tried the case of Grau, theatrical manager, vs. Brignoli. Plaintiff testified that Brignoli engaged him last season as manager of opera at Chicago; that the venture failed and Brignoli sailing for Europe, nothing. The defense was that Brignoli had an understanding with Grau that he was to be paid nothing until Brignoli made his debut, which, it was claimed, was unrealized. Verdict for the plaintiff.

THE PRESIDENT

and Mrs. Grant arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel this morning from Washington. They leave this afternoon for West Point. Numerous politicians, office-seekers and others thronged the hotel, but only a favored few were granted an interview.

CHURCH ORGAN SEIZED.

The tax collector of Brooklyn to-day seized the organ of the Pacific-street Methodist Church because the assessment for street paving was not paid.

HORACE GREELEY.

A public reception for Horace Greeley will probably take place Friday evening at the Lincoln Club House, Union Square.

ATLANTIC TARIFF.

The Atlantic cable companies to-day announce that the cable tariff for ten-word messages, after July 1st, will be ten dollars in gold, daily, address and signatures to be counted and paid for. The limit of messages to fifty words is removed, and press dispatches hereafter will be charged full rates.

DEAD.

The wife of Maj. Gen. John G. Foster died at the Astor House early this morning.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 6—P. M.

The Gold market has been strong at 112¾@113¾ on large purchases by the bears in stocks, who are trying to break the stock market by buying gold and borrowing money on it, with the view of creating a scarcity in money. It was in great demand to-day and the following rates were paid for use per day: 6-64, 6-64, 1-16, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, and 1 per cent. Late in the day a small lot was loaned at flat.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were $117,413,000.

The Government bond market opened steady and so continued until late in the day, when 50-20s issues of May and November advanced ¼ per cent.

The stock market has been strong and active, especially on Western Union, Lake Shore, Rock Island and Northwestern. The bull clique have been buying all day and higher prices are predicted, as the bears have so failed in their efforts to prevent an upward turn. The market closed strong and well up to the highest figures of the day, and there was an increased activity in favorite shares.

Money was abundant at 5@6 per cent.

State securities are dull but firm, and without material change in prices.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 110¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1867	113½
Coupons of '62	112
Coupons of '64	113½
Coupons of '65	113½
Do new	114½
Coupons of '67	114½
Coupons of '68	114½
Ten-forties	110
Currency 6's	115½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	95½	Old Virg'ia	85½
Old Tenn	71½	Old N. Car	47½
New Tenn	71½	New N. Car	36½
New Virg'a	73		

STOCKS.

Canton	82½	Rock Island	104½
Western U. Tel	59	N. J. Cen'l	111½
Quicksilver	15¾	Pacific Mail	43½
Mariposa	9	Do preferred	60½
Do preferred	8	Tol. & Wabash	68½
Adams Express	69½	Do preferred	95½
Wells & Fargo	45	Ft. Wayne	98½
Am. Express	56	Terre Haute	8
U. S. Express	59½	Do preferred	31
Pacific Mail	43½	Chi. & Alton	119½
N. Y. Cent'l	96½	Do preferred	135
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	87½	Chi. & Northwest	87½
Erie	20¾	Do preferred	79¼
Erie preferred	54	Burlington	120
Harlem	129½	Lake Shore	97½
Do preferred	135	C. C. & I. C.	93
Reading	117½	Ill. Cent'l	93
Mich. Central	126½	Union Pacific	34½
Pittsburg	93½	Cent'l Pac. bonds	85½
North western	86½	Union Pac. bonds	92½
Do preferred	90½		

MUTINY.

The Crew of the J. S. Bowen Murder their Captain at Sea.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The captain of the ship Europa, which arrived to-day, reports that on April 3d, in latitude 47:18, longitude 68:27, he saw the brig J. S. Bowen with a signal of distress flying. He bore down on her, and discovered that the crew had mutinied and killed the captain, who was found dead in his berth with his skull split open. The chief mate lay on the deck senseless with his head badly cut. The second mate had his arm broken and was otherwise badly injured. Two men and one passenger were also badly beaten. The captain of the Europa put his mate on board the brig to bring her into this port and fears are entertained for his safety, as the brig is overdue. A revenue cutter is waiting for her in the lower bay.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Reception of the Exiles of Erin—Excursion to Yosemite.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The exiles of Erin, Lahy and Duarte, received an immense ovation on their arrival from the East last night. They were escorted to the hotel by an immense crowd and a military torchlight procession. They addressed an audience of from 15,000 to 20,000 people.

The Eastern correspondents' party, including Mrs. Sinclair and daughters, Mrs. Albert G. Richardson, Packard, Bryant and others, returned from Yosemite yesterday evening, having a magnificent trip. The party were stampeded near Inspiration Point by a bear. Nobody hurt.

Excursionists are leaving for Yosemite at the rate of 50 to 100 daily.

Prospect Park Course.

NEW YORK, June 6 —The spring meeting of Prospect Park to-day was a decided success. The attendance, though not large, was respectable, and included many ladies. For the first trot, for three-minute horses, purse $250; seven horses started. Fleetwood won in three straight heats, beating Lottery and Bright Eyes in the order named. Time—2:31¼, 2:31¼, 2:32.

The second race, for a purse of $2,000, for horses that never beat 2:28, H. W. Genet, J. J. Bradley, None-Such and Ed. White started, and, after an exciting race, in which None-Such and Bradley ran a dead heat, Genet took the first money, None-Such second, and White third. Time—2:36, 2:31½, 2:28, 2:30¼.

PARIS.

The Orleans Princes Decline their Seats in the Assembly—A New Loan —Tenors' Conditions in Regard to the Orleans Princes, etc.

PARIS, June 6.—Several of the officials under the Empire will become candidates at the supplementary election for the Assembly.

Opinions of the Press.

The Veriete thinks all the Ministers who belonged to the Government of the 14th of September should leave the present Cabinet. The same journal expressed its opposition to the plebiscite.

The Journal Des Debats praises the course pursued by the English Government and people during the war, &c.

Fortresses of Paris.

The fortresses proposed for the interior of Paris have been located at Mont Martre and Chasmon, and engineers have already commenced work upon them.

The Orleans Princes.

LONDON, June 6.—A special dispatch to the Times from Versailles says it is the intention of the Orleans Princes to decline the seats to which they have been elected in the Assembly.

Miscellaneous.

M. Auguste Vemoral, a well-known Radical journalist of Paris, is dead.

Members of the diplomatic corps are preparing to leave Paris.

The loss of 100,000 men in the war is proposed.

The Times welcomes Minister Schenck to England.

The Form of Government.

LONDON, June 6.—A letter from M. Guizot is published to-day by the advocates of the validity of the elections to the Assembly of Duke D'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville, and the settlement of a form of government for France, by a vote of the nation.

Appointments.

VERSAILLES, June 6.—The Official Journal announces the following appointments: Lambrecht, Minister of the Interior; Le Franc, Minister of Agriculture; General Clay, Minister of War; Leonsay, Prefect of the Seine; General Leflo, Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

The Official Journal also states that the time for the holding of the supplementary elections has not yet been fixed.

Tranquility prevails throughout France.

The Constitutionnel says the first duty of the Assembly is to fill its one hundred and twenty seats; next to assume Constitutional power, and finally to order a plebiscite for the determination of the question of a future form of Government.

Schaucker, the murderer of Generals Lecompte and Clement Thomas, has been arrested.

The trial of Rochefort and Assy has been postponed.

Wires have been discovered in the sewers of Paris, intended to blow up the city.

Gambetta is still at San Sebastian.

Thiers' Conditions.

VERSAILLES, June 6.—Thiers, in his conferences with the committee appointed by the Assembly to consider the bill concerning the Orleans princes, urged that conditions should be attached by which the Princes were not to hold office before the expiration of two years, and were liable to expulsion from France if they engaged in any intrigues looking to their restoration to the throne. It is now said that Thiers has ceased to insist on these conditions.

The bill introduced in the Assembly for the rebuilding of the column in Place Vendome has been withdrawn.

Postal Service.

PARIS, June 6.—The postal service is completely restored.

Communist Prisoners to be Transported.

It is announced that twenty-three thousand Communist prisoners will be transported to New Caledonia. The discovery of important documents, rendering new indictments necessary, has delayed trials by court-martial at Versailles.

Commercial Relations Restored.

BERLIN, June 6.—Commercial relations between Germany and France have been restored to the same footing as before the war.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Roumania.

BUCHAREST, June 5.—The sessions of the Roumanian Assembly were to-day by the Prince Charles, who met with an enthusiastic reception.

Mass for the Dead Priest.

ROME, June 6.—By order of the Pope a solemn high mass was to-day in honor of the French priest assassinated by the Communists in Paris.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 6.—The steamship New York has arrived at Southampton and the Aleppo at Queenstown. The Baltimore touched at Southampton and Prussian Moville.

Cholera in Arabia.

ROME, June 6.—An encyclical letter has been issued calling on Catholics through out the world to give thanks to God on the occasion of the Pope's jubilee.

Canada.

LONDON, June 6.—The House of Lords has passed a bill authorizing Canada to organize territorial governments in the country lying between the Dominion and the Pacific coast.

Six Hundred Lives Lost.

Advices from Hong Kong to May 26 report that the Coolie, from Macao for Callao, was burned at sea and only Coolies perished in the flames. The particulars received are conflicting.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 6—4:30 p. m.—Consols 93⅝ for money and 93⅝ for account. United States 5-20's, 1862's, 92¾; old '64's, 90¾; '67's 92¾; 10-40s 88¾. Linseed oil £32 10s@32 15s.

FRANKFORT, June 6.—U. S. coupons of 1862 92¾.

PARIS, June 6.—Bourse, rentes buoyant at 53 francs and 47 centimes.

MANCHESTER, June 6.—The market is firm

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—Cotton, the market is active; middling uplands nearly 8⅝@8¾d; middling Orleans 8½d; sales of 20,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were for speculation and export; sales, ship named at New Orleans, at 8¾d; sales to arrive, nearly due 20,000 bales, at 8¾d; the demand to arrive is immense. Corn, No 2 mixed 29s 6d. Others unchanged.

THE STORM.

On the Gulf Coast—Galveston Partially Under Water—Railroad Track Washed Away—Two Steamships go Down—Rescue of the Crews.

GALVESTON, June 6.—A terrible storm has prevailed here since last Saturday noon. The wind forced the water of the Gulf on the island, covering it to the depth of several feet in the lower part of the city. About two miles of the track of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson railroad is washed away two miles above the city. The bridge across the bay is safe.

The steamship Alabama, of the Morgan line, with a cargo of cattle and sheep, from Galveston for New Orleans, went ashore twenty miles west of here Sunday, and will probably be a wreck. The bark Virginia Dore, from Galveston for Liverpool, with a cargo of railroad iron, went down about six miles east of here Sunday night. The crew, consisting of fourteen men, were taken yesterday morning to Texas, where they had been lashed since 3 o'clock Sunday morning.

Many buildings in the lower part of the city have been washed away. No life lost. Six inches of rain has fallen since Saturday at 2 p. m.

The storm also prevailed to a great extent at Houston, and much damage was done there. There were heavy rains at all telegraph stations in the interior.

NEW ORLEANS.

The City Flooded by the Swelling Waters—Two Thousand Five Hundred Houses Partially Unfit for Habitation—Damages Estimated at $500,000.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A dispatch from New Orleans, last evening says 2,500 houses have been thrown down by under water, and more than that number of families to-night are homeless and desolate. The canal runs from the levee to the city to Lake Pontchartrain. This is always a navigable channel, ten or twelve feet deep. River steamers and schooners perpetually pass and repass. The damage done by the flood is estimated at $500,000. The break began to threaten on Hogan avenue Thursday evening. The proper commissioners had sold to certain persons the right to remove the dirt from the levee, to fill vacant lots. On Friday morning one of these men was at work with his cart, carrying away the levee at the very point where the weakness was manifested. A colored man, named Lucifer, living close by, begged him to desist, for an east wind was blowing and the waters of the lake were swollen by the immense torrent pouring in from the Mississippi, by way of Bonnet Carre crevasse, which were rapidly backing up to the city. He was driven away by threats. The next morning the chasm, eighty-five feet wide, was opened in the banks. Boats will be entered against the Canal Company to make good the damage.

☞ When the Indian delegation visited Central Park, the other day, "Little Raven" expressed himself as "seeing more than his eyes could carry," and the extent of the ocean at Long Branch transported them with wonder.

NEW ALBANY.

Fred. Smith was elected door-keeper of the Council Monday night.

The City Hall is to be thoroughly repaired and painted, under the supervision of the Mayor.

The Knob Kinney has been chartered to make a Fourth of July excursion for Wesley Chapel Sunday-school.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Gilbert McDuff and Kate C. Parson, Wm. Laville and Mary Beckwell.

The following transfer of real estate was recorded yesterday: Martha B. Gobsides to Mary J. Self, 40½ feet of lot V., Lower Spring street, $300.

The steamer Mary Houston arrived from New Orleans yesterday afternoon with a large amount of New Albanian on board, returning from an extensive visit to the South.

The charges against George Brod, Superintendent of the County Poor Asylum, will be investigated to-day. The Board of Commissioners visit the asylum this morning.

Jacob Watson, colored, was sent to the rock-pile yesterday, to work out a fine for assaulting E. Hartley, also colored, upon the same charge, and creating a disturbance at that church last Sunday.

The sylinders of the new Louisville and Henderson mail-line steamer, Gray Eagle, were placed in position yesterday. The mechanics finishing up the packet are pushing forward the work rapidly.

A Market-street saloon and boarding-house keeper, named Mahlon Johnson, was fined $20 and costs for keeping his establishment open after 10 o'clock Saturday night. Justice Hotter, for whom all parties paid $13 25.

The City Council Monday night appropriated $25 to be given Capt. Johnson, Superintendent of the Fire Department, and the members of the Fire Company, for their services in saving the property of Mrs. Hall, on Spring street, on the night of the 24th ult.

A New York gentleman—who does not wish to see his name in print—paid $5 65 in the Police Court yesterday, for being caught in company with a party of young ladies who have figured quite extensively in police circles recently.

The steamer Nick Longworth arrived from New Orleans yesterday and discharged 300 bales cotton, 35 hhds sugar and 70 dry kilns for the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and a small lot of syrup from Jr. J. Bragdon & Co.

Florence Monroe, Fannie Elkins and Matilda Milner were arraigned in the City Court yesterday charged with loitering on the streets after 11 o'clock Monday night. They were assessed in the sum of $5 and costs, or 15 each. An effort will be made to send the depraved creatures to the House of Refuge.

Charles Augustus, the English lord in disguise, who has been sojourning in this city for several days, left on the packet last evening for Owensborough, by way of Brandenburg, Ky. He says the Cincinnati whisky that is drank in New Albany don't agree with him.

The Mayor and City Clerk have been added to the Committee on Fire Department, with instructions to confer with the Commissioners with reference to the purchase of a new steam fire-engine engine. The engine could be purchased, giving the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company the benefit of the discount, and report at the next meeting of the Council.

Conrad Lentig, who resides near Galena, was sun-struck yesterday afternoon, between this city and Louisville. He was brought to the residence of Mr. Powell, on Market street in this city, where he received the proper medical attentions from Dr. Wm. Cooper, and was able to return home in a carriage.

To-morrow the Centenary Sunday-school will hold their annual picnic at Silver Grove, ten miles below the city. They extend a cordial invitation to all their friends to unite with them. The excursionists will leave the wharf at 8 a. m. and return early in the evening. The following is the programme: Dinner at 12 m.; discourses, 12; died, 2; remaining, May 31, 1871, 46; contributed to the support of the poor, $350 80; clothing, including shoes, $329 06; beef, $127 50; flour, $150; balance on hand and due fleins, $19 45; superintendent account, $112 50; hired girl, $12; farm hand, $40; total, $1,085 86.

The following resolution of inquiry, offered by Councilman Hoffman last night, was adopted: Whereas, We are informed that a combination of saloon-keepers and others has been formed for the purpose of securing the repeal of the present ordinance, etc., by vexatious law suits; and that said combination has been formed to sell liquors under said ordinance, and the said saloon-keepers have accepted their license in accordance with the provisions of said ordinance, and have subscribed money to defray the expenses of said ordinance. Therefore, be it Resolved, That the City Attorney report to this Council, at an early day, whether they have the power to do so, and if so, what course he will pursue to said combination, and whether it is in the power of this Council to repeal the clause of the said parties license to retail liquors, etc., under said ordinance. Also, as to what is the right of the City to collect the $100 license of any person who has been convicted and fined for violating its provisions.

Ordinances providing for the extension of Alex. Dowling, Esq., was submitted to the City Council of Monday night after the reports were read for a second and a different spirit."

"GENTLEMEN:—The common Council, together with the Clerk and Assessor, constitute the Board of Equalization. The Assessor's roll for one month after the Assessment roll has been returned, sitting as said Board, during which at least two weeks notice must be given, this Board may hear and decide all complaints in relation to the assessment roll. The Common Council also has the power to refer the assessment roll, or any part or portion thereof, or any complaints in respect thereto, to a committee of the Council, and such committee is authorized to sit from day to day to examine and report to the Council on one, if necessary. The local board were in session at latest accounts, doing nothing but discussing the probabilities of the length of time they would remain in session. The low temperature of the past few days has not affected the crops to any extent, with the exception, perhaps, of tobacco, which has suffered from the frost, and that but little, with this exception, promise an abundant yield.

The rebel board and local board of prison directors met in the Mayor's office, and after a session of two hours adjourned without transacting any business, to meet again in a week hence, or sooner

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 7, 1871.

Democratic State Ticket.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE, of Boyle.
Lieut.-Gov.—JOHN C. KINKEAD, of Kenton.
Attorney General—JOHN RODMAN, of Franklin.
Aud. Pub. Accts.—D. HOWARD SMITH, of Owen.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE, of Franklin.
Sup. Pub. Inst.—Rev. R. A. M. HENDERSON, Fayette.
Register Land Office—J. ALEXANDER GRANT.
Election Monday, August 7, 1871.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The subject of a cotton mill is being agitated in Paducah.

The Colorado potato-bug has made its appearance in Frankfort.

The crops of Franklin county are reported in a flourishing condition.

The interior press is filled with accounts of picnics and pleasure excursions. It is your country people who indulge in rational enjoyment.

Two soldiers and a sergeant of the Fourth United States infantry arrested a deserter from that regiment on Saturday last at Paris. He was put on board the train, and the party started for Lexington. After the train had gained a good headway, the deserter suddenly seized a pistol from one of the soldiers, made for the door of the car and leaped off. Immediately one of the party jumped off in pursuit, but the runaway fired upon his pursuer, shooting him through the arm, and making good his escape. He has not yet been recaptured.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Ripe watermelons at Macon, Ga. They grow in Florida.

The North Carolina Legislature is "chock full" and to more expected.

Thermometer at Nashville Monday, on the grees in the shade at 6½ p. m.

A negro woman, aged one hundred and fifteen years, died near Dublin, Ala., a few days ago.

The number of public schools in Virginia exclusive of the cities of Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk sum up 2,556.

The District Courts of Georgia, organized to give order to Bullock's pets, cost the people of that State $130,000 per annum.

Information from various sections of East and South Florida represents the crops as promising, though somewhat backward.

North Carolina has a population of over one million people and there are only about sixty newspapers and periodicals published in the State.

At Bladon Springs, Ala., a billiard saloon has been converted into a church, and good congregations gather every Sabbath. This is the only house of worship at Bladon.

A colored Radical Kuklux outlaw named Carraway was killed last week near Lilesville, Anson county, North Carolina, after a desperate resistance, by a posse who had a warrant for his arrest.

There are nearly twenty millions acres of unproductive farm lands in the State of Virginia, which is almost equal to double the number of acres of farm lands now in use and cultivation in that State.

It is reported, says the Goldsboro (North Carolina) Messenger, that twenty-two members of the present North Carolina Legislature have been indicted in the United States Court for holding office in violation of the Fourteenth amendment.

The Kuklux are operating in Pickens county, Ga. A colored Democrat named Andy Given had his house burned recently, and two other colored Democrats were badly beaten at the same time. The Radical deputy sheriff of the county was the Kuklux leader.

The Danville (Va.) Times says of John A. Ratcliff, with his two small boys, raised, from six and a half acres of land, 7,406 pounds of tobacco, which sold for $2,260 66. The whole expense for fertilizers, raising and marketing, was less than $500, leaving a net profit of $2,120 60.

Gen. Keyserow-ki, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Georgia, Alabama and Florida, was arrested in Savannah on Friday, on a possessory warrant issued by Justice Verdery, at the instance of a business firm whose books had been seized, as they claim, without legal authority.

We have information from a reliable source that two negro Kuklux are now in the jail of Winston county, who were captured while sneaking about with masks, after some kind of devilry, and, we believe, are to be sent to Jackson for trial. So says the Kosciusko (Miss.) Leader.

The Barnwell (S. C.) Journal of the 23d says: "Two colored women named Margaret Johnson and Silvia McMichael were brought from the lower portion of the county to this place on Sunday last and lodged in jail. They are each charged with the terrible offense of murdering their own children."

The Jacksonville (Florida) Courier says: A difficulty occurred in Gainesville a few days ago, between Julius Griner and Sidney Dentoo, during the progress of which a pistol was discharged, the ball striking James J. Denton, brother of Henry, killing him almost instantly. The verdict of the jury investigating the case was that the killing was accidental.

The Warren county (N. C.) Sentinel tells of a fishing party that were attacked by a bald eagle whilst fishing in the North River. The bird seemed to be in great rage and flew at one of the party, burying its talons in his arm. The party, after a short contest, broke his wing with their fishing-poles and captured him. He measured five feet from up to tip.

The Charlottesville (Va.) Intelligencer says: A few days ago twenty or thirty persons, who had been catechised some months near Charlottesville, were baptized. After the baptismal service, the members all withdrew to the meeting house to partake of the sacrament. It was then made known that seven of the newly-baptized had voted the Conservative ticket during the recent election, whereupon they were not permitted to commune with the rest.

A fatal affray is reported to have occurred on a plantation six miles from Montgomery on the Mobile and West Point railroad last Friday. A white man had some kind of difficulty with a colored man's wife who was employed on the place, and while the difficulty was going on her husband came up and interfered, which caused the affray to extend to the whole force. The colored man fired at the white man, the ball grazing the throat. Both died shortly after the fight.

The Savannah (Ga.) News of the 3d gives the first installment of what promises to be a lively and interesting squabble. Inspector Dickson has recently been removed by Collector Robb, and the ex-inspector, becoming wrothy at the Collector, publishes a thrilling account of the fraudulent practices of Robb and his assistants. Dickson tells us that this letter is merely the beginning of the revelations, and in future chapters he will disclose the gigantic frauds of the custom-house officials of Savannah. "When thieves fall out," &c.

Transfusion of blood from a lamb to a man was performed in Wilmington, North Carolina, last Friday. The subject was a colored man, an inmate of the city hospital, who has been suffering for some time past, and who has lately seemed in danger of death from mere exhaustion. When laid upon the table he was too weak to talk and appeared to have but a few hours of life left to him. When his vein was opened but one drop of blood fell from it. The carotid artery of the lamb was opened, and the blood was forced from thence, by the pulsations of the animal's heart, through a small glass tube into the patient's cephalic vein. In this way about eight ounces of blood was conveyed from the lamb to the man. The operation was entirely satisfactory in its results, and the patient is now doing very well.

We have again to thank the Adams Express for fresh Eastern papers, delivered in advance of the mails.

To Norfolk Direct.

The presence of a commission from Virginia in our city, on an errand of inquiry, to know when Kentucky will join their Commonwealth at the boundary of the two States, in order to form a junction of roads which shall make a connection between Norfolk and Louisville, between the Virginia Capes and the Great Falls of the Ohio, induces reflection on the routes of trade between the interior (no longer the West) and the Atlantic. If we consider any great city of the interior as its natural trade-center, whether Louisville or St. Louis or Memphis, the route pursued by trade on its way to the East has heretofore been upon the arc rather than the cord of a circle.

First it went by the Ohio canals, the lakes, the Erie canal and the Hudson to New York. But it is to be observed that, for a long time, our interior trade has been making an effort to straighten and to shorten its path to the East. First, it began to drop down from its high northern detour of the lakes and the Erie canal to the New York Erie railroad and its connections south of the lakes. Then, it began to find a still shorter and more direct route over the Pennsylvania Central railroad and its western connections. Next, in the logic of its economy, a large portion of it found a more direct route than any of those before mentioned, over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The growing business and prosperity of this road and of Baltimore, attest the strength of the gravitating tendency of trade towards the shortest and most direct lines of transit to the seaboard.

And now comes Virginia's long-deferred day for enjoying a large share of the benefits and prosperity which are always found to belong to communities situated upon the great highways of commerce. For, it is to be observed that Baltimore, the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, is not upon the seaboard. It is no less than two hundred miles from the Virginia capes, and it is a fact that the noble steamers of the line now established between that city and Europe touch at Norfolk ingoing and outgoing, and derive from Norfolk much of the prosperous business which they are commanding.

Why should trade, going from Louisville to the seaboard, make a northeastward journey to Baltimore, only to make a due southward journey of two hundred miles, in getting out to the ocean on its European destination?

Virginia is eagerly observing this tendency of the great trade of the interior of the continent. She is extending a line from Richmond to the Upper Ohio, looking toward Cincinnati and Chicago, under the auspices of the Chesapeake and Ohio Company. She is making ready for a herculean exertion to complete her canal, from its present terminus high up in the mountains to the Ohio river. And, what is more especially important to Louisville than anything else, she is now ready to extend the great line of railroad now running from Norfolk four hundred miles to Bristol, out to the Kentucky border, at Cumberland Gap, there to join the Lebanon branch of our Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

In all these schemes of Virginia, Louisville is deeply interested, because, the larger the bulk of trade that shall find its way across to the seaboard over the short and direct routes of Virginia, the larger will be the control which Louisville will exercise over that trade.

More peculiarly, especially and exclusively is Louisville interested in the Virginia railroad which shall unite with ours at Cumberland Gap, and which reaches thence to the very seaboard at Norfolk. Better will be a connection with this road than with the Baltimore and Ohio road, which terminates two hundred miles north of the Virginia capes at the natural gateway of exit and entrance for the foreign trade of the interior basin of the continent. Better will it be than even with a Virginia road terminating at Richmond, a hundred and fifty miles from the capes by the channel of a river admitting vessels of only twelve feet draught.

On the Cumberland Gap route we join with the only road of Virginia which goes right to the great shipping of Hampton Roads, and laves its feet in the waves of the ocean. The road upon this route is more nearly completed than any other looking through Virginia; our Louisville and Nashville Company having only fifty-four miles yet to make in Kentucky, and the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Company, under Gen. MAHONE, having only from eighty-five to ninety-five miles yet to make on the Virginia side.

We are gratified to hear that the Louisville and Nashville Company will give the Virginia commission all the assurances of meeting them at Cumberland Gap that they require, and that work on the unmade link in Virginia will, in consequence, be promptly commenced.

The Yandell-Gaillard Matter.

In yesterday's issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL we published, without remark, a vehement invective from the editor of the Louisville and Richmond Medical Journal against the President of the American Medical Association. To-day, in advance of its appearance in the American Practitioner, we lay before our readers Dr. YANDELL's reply. It is due to a full representation of the case to say that Dr. GAILLARD's article was offered us as an advertisement by the personal enemies of Dr. YANDELL. We should have declined to circulate it even as an advertisement except that we regard its extensive perusal as calculated to elevate the object of attack in the consideration of thinking people by affording Dr. YANDELL an opportunity for self-defense. Dr. YANDELL's reply is certainly conclusive. A more manly, a more temperate, a more complete rejoinder could hardly be conceived. It shows Dr. YANDELL to be a cool and clear-headed writer, as well as a gentleman of culture and proper dispositions.

We might stop here, for the subject is chiefly personal and professional, and very thoroughly disposed of by Dr. YANDELL. But it calls up two or three circumstances that we have never had an opportunity of referring to, and suggests a few reflections which seem to us to justify the notice of the community. The public has reason to know that our relations with the doctors have not always been of the most untroubled kind. But it has no idea of the exactions which these medical broils have made upon us. At a time when the COURIER-JOURNAL was the only newspaper printed in Louisville—a time that is happily gone by—and when our columns were the sole vehicles of communication open to the people, we were subjected to peculiar responsibilities. We felt them. It was a desire of our heart to test the experiment of successfully conducting a solitary newspaper in a metropolis like this, to cover the whole field and answer all the purposes of a dozen indifferent newspapers by one good one. The ambition was an error. The experiment was a failure. It cost us a great deal of money and many cares, and long before the public decided that it could not be made to work we had decided it. We were rejoiced, therefore, when we were relieved of the exclusive journalistic responsibility of the town. We were glad when a division of that responsibility secured us against the cry of "monopoly" which had been raised against us by persons many of whom had received only favors at our hands. But whilst we maintained our isolated position we held to the theory that the best hope of success lay in such a just course toward individuals and such a liberal course toward the public as would inspire the respect and confidence of all; and this was rendered the more congenial to us because, being right in itself, it accorded with a judicial temperament and a personality free of entanglement. As far as our intentions went no chancellor could be fairer-minded. We may have erred, but our errors never sprang from venality, from favoritism or from private ill-will.

At that time the medical caldron boiled with uncommon liveliness, and there was hardly a day that did not bring us face to face with knotty and intricate questions of professional ethics and etiquette. We disposed of them as best we could. We had no partialities. Dr. YANDELL was no more to us than Dr. GAILLARD, nor one school above another in our esteem. But a persistent effort was made to force us to take sides in a quarrel which was purely professional. Failing in this, the party which brought the greatest pressure to bear upon us assumed that we were hostile to it, and ever since has withdrawn itself from the intimate association which it sought to establish when it believed we might become its partisan. We declined to become its partisan. Nor have we ever been Dr. YANDELL's partisan. We have recorded events in the medical world with the same freedom from prejudice which has characterized all our transcriptions of current events. If that record has mentioned Dr. YANDELL oftener than others it has been no fault of ours, but the fault of current events in which Dr. YANDELL has happened to play a leading part. He is, in truth, a most brilliant and accomplished man, an honor to his profession and an ornament to society, a citizen of whom his fellow-citizens should be proud and are proud. We did not place him at the head of our University or make him President of the American Medical Association or elect him a member of the School Board. But, being by his antecedents and his career brought actively into public notice of one sort and another, we have had more frequent occasion to mention him than other less active or less conspicuous or less successful—we do not say less deserving—members of his profession.

It is our aim to build up, not to drag down, men of genius and ambition in every sphere, and we have not withheld from Dr. YANDELL the support which his success and prominence seemed to demand. The doubtless occasioned mutual kind feeling. But that has at no time prejudiced the interests of other professional men or given Dr. YANDELL himself more than a similar occasion would have given Dr. GAILLARD.

In general we believe our motives have not been misconceived by the mass of the medical profession. Such men as ROGERS and BELL and FORBS and BAYLISS will do us the justice to believe that we are incapable of doing them injustice, and if such men as GAILLARD and MILLER and BULLITT and BRECKINRIDGE and SAFFORD-WHITE and HOLLOWAY would only believe it they would display greater liberality toward us than they have seemed willing to display. We care nothing about their quarrels. We only rejoice in their triumphs. Can they wonder or blame us that we rejoice in the triumphs of Dr. YANDELL? They may not think it, but disinterested observers must know that Dr. YANDELL is to-day the most conspicuous medical man of his age in this country. His own profession has decided that by making HIM its president. But his antecedents are history for so young a man, and he has risen a great period. In saying this we do not think we are discriminating against any one. Is it questioning the merits of Dr. CUMMINGS to speak of the achievements of Dr. YANDELL? Is it an aspersion upon the genius of Dr. KELLER to refer to the success of Dr. YANDELL? Dr. ROGERS is an eminent man and so are Drs. WYBLE, BAYLESS, RUDD, SCOTT, GALT, ROSALD, HEWITT, FORBS, LEACHMAN and a dozen more, any one of whom might at any time be made as conspicuous as Dr. YANDELL is now, and in that event they should certainly receive all the support which we are able to give. It has chanced that events have brought Dr. YANDELL actively before the public, and, as the chronicler of that public, we have recorded events in a friendly spirit, a spirit that admires genius wherever it appears and rejoices in the success of every neighbor who deserves and has obtained success. We are proud of Dr. YANDELL just as we are proud of ALBERT FINK; and Louisville is and ought to be proud of both of them.

We deprecate Dr. GAILLARD's article because its spirit is hostile and its assault unjust. Of the professional matters treated we know little and shall say nothing. But, allowing for the ordinary shortcomings which attach themselves to every man, it is going far to assail a man of YANDELL's high personal credit and splendid personal endowments in the manner adopted by Dr. GAILLARD. Dr. GAILLARD's pretext for assailing him is our pretext for defending him. It is more necessary for the press to vindicate than to expose, for that which is bad usually exposes itself, whilst that which is good cannot always make its way alone. The temper of Dr. GAILLARD's article places it out of the category of impartial criticism. No man can read it without seeing that it is the emanation of an enemy, not of a judge, and its severity authorizes the press, as the defender of truth no less than the exposer of error, to go out of its way to make protest against such a mode of warfare. We do not know in what Dr. YANDELL has offended Dr. GAILLARD. We do not understand that Dr. YANDELL has ever assailed Dr. GAILLARD. But Dr. GAILLARD's charges are numerous and serious. Adjectives apart, he should specify them with proof. The public is indifferent to his professional criticism. But as to his personal assault it is interested in the manner and lame of a distinguished citizen whom it cannot afford to have sacrificed on the altar of any private enmity whatever.

In conclusion, we have to say that, ignoring all possible private feeling, we are only concerned for a public man, whose partisan we are not and have never been, but who is neighbor to many of us that like him none the worse on that account. Dr. GAILLARD and Dr. GAILLARD's friends will, we trust, believe us sincere when we assure them that they have no reason to fear injustice of any kind from us. This random, off-hand monologue is our whole view of the case, reserving nothing, but dealing candidly, as is our wont, with all parties. The case against Dr. YANDELL is not made out, and the public joins with him in asking specifications.

Dupanloup.

The news that the famous Bishop of Orleans, Monseigneur DUPANLOUP, is destined to fill the vacant chair of the murdered Archbishop DARBY, of Paris, seems to be confirmed by later reports. It requires certainly a good deal of courage to fill this office. Of seven prelates who have filled the Archepiscopal seat of the turbulent metropolis within the last hundred years, only one has died in his bed, and in the undisturbed possession of his dignity. The guillotine, the prison and the dagger have done away with the rest.

The man who will probably fill this dazzling but dangerous position in future, FELIX ANTOINE PHILIPPE DUPANLOUP, has been known for many years past as one of the greatest lights of the Catholic Church in France, and has acquired an importance and renown extending far beyond the limits of his diocese, or even his country. He is a native of the French province of Savoy, and at present more than seventy years of age. He was a favorite at the French court during the reign of the elder Bourbons, and was for many years tutor and confessor of the son of the Duchess de Berry, HENRY, Count of Chambord, the man who now claims the French throne, as the only legitimate successor of CHARLES X. In later years he became one of the firmest adherents of the Orleans family, and is counted with their party at the present day.

DUPANLOUP is decidedly a liberal prelate, and is generally regarded as the leader of that branch of the Catholic church called the Gallican. All his efforts have been concentrated in his struggle against the ultramontane members of the church, and in the promotion of scientific research in church matters. He has always protested against the temporal power of the Pope, and at the Ecumenical council he was the most violent opponent of the infallibility dogma.

No worthier prelate in France could be chosen to fill the important position, and it he accepts it, there is no doubt that he will prove himself a fit successor of the noble martyr who fell a victim to the cowardly assssins of the Paris Commune.

☞ The Rochester Union says "NATHAN SARGENT, Commissioner of Customs at Washington, has been removed by the Grant Administration for his honesty." This, we believe, is the first opportunity GRANT has ever had to remove one of his appointees for such a crime as that.

☞ Ex-Gov. FOOTE declares for Gen. SHERMAN as the Democratic candidate for President. This goes to show that, strange as it may seem, there are men who will declare for almost anything.

☞ We have had so much of the bayonet for the last few years that we would prefer to have no smell of gunpowder about our candidate for the Presidency.

CITY ITEMS.

For 50 Per Cent.

We with many an advertisement one month in one hundred and more first-class Illustrations, including twelve dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom the liberality is well known. Also send free, Advertising Guide, and Book of Plans. Address Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

Never-Failing Safety and Success.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething.

Santonin, the Active Principle of the Genuine Santonic Worm Candy or Salmon's Lozenges is made of pure sugar and pure santonin. This is a safe, agreeable and efficient remedy for worms, millions having used the active principle of the genuine contained in the well-known effectual vermifuge. All the popular worm candies of the day depend for their efficacy upon the amount of santonin they contain, but in these it is found in varying proportions, and of uncertain purity, and very often again in combination with other elements unknown to the physician, and often hazardous in their nature; hence the caution claimed for those lozenges is the ascertained purity of the ingredients and their thorough and careful distribution, so that each lozenge contains its exact portion of santonin the material is to be found so compounded that the lozenge will stand unaltered by time or climate; the boxes are made of wood and are entirely impervious to moisture from any atmosphere. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed by all intelligent physicians.

[Testimony of a Physician.]

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully pronounce it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using santonin.

J. B. TILMAN, M. D.

LOCAL NOTICES.

CLAM-SOUP LUNCH.

Charlie Rafer, proprietor of Rafer's Hotel and Restaurant, Fifth street, between Main and Market, will regale his customers and many friends with clam-soup lunch at 10 o'clock this morning.

WINTERSMITH'S GREAT REMEDIES,

the most popular medicines of the age, for sale by Wm. W. Smith, druggist and apothecary, southeast corner of Sixth and Market.

jn7 d6

LUXURIES OF THE SEASON.

Just received at Rafer's Hotel and Restaurant, Fifth street, between Main and Market—

Diamond-back terrapins,
Soft-shell crabs,
Fresh frog-legs,
Young woodcock,
Young squirrels,
Fresh tomatoes,

and many other luxuries too numerous to mention. All of which will be served in our usual good style. C. C. RUFER, Proprietor.

jn2 d6

Burnett's Kalliston is the greatest face beautifier.

Magoun's Magnolia Balm

will make a lady of 25 look as if she were but 18. It gives the complexion a lively, pearl-like appearance, exceedingly beautiful and perfectly natural. It removes pimples, sunburn, moth-patches, ring-marks, sallowness, &c., and in a very few weeks changes the rustic face into one of culture and refinement. Any lady who wishes to be pleased with herself and please others will certainly use this article. Thus dress your face with Lyon's Celebrated Kalliston, and the two attractions—the complexion and the hair—are perfect. The Kalliston stimulates the growth of the hair, and will do so. It will not dye it a nasty gray, and is the best hair dressing in the world. All druggists keep these articles.

May10eodwlmo.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Bates' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. ap8 dawly

PHALON'S NEW PERFUME.

"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU!"
"I LOVE YOU!!"
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."

THE MOST DELICATE PERFUME.
THE MOST FRAGRANT BOUQUET.
THE SWEETEST OF PERFUMES.

mh8 deod3m

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

de12 eodly

MARRIED.

CURRIDEN—GOODMAN—On the 6th inst., at Christ Church, by Rev. James Craik, D. D., HENRY C. CURRIDEN, of Louisville, to ANNIE, only child of the late John M. and Charlotte Huldrieder.

KERR—BROOKS—At the Louisville Baptist Orphans' Home, on the 6th inst., by A. C. Spalding, Esq., Mr. WALTER KERR to Miss ELLA BROOKS.

JAMIN D. KYSH to Miss MARIA LOUISE BROOKS.

BEILEY—STATEMAN—On the 31st inst., by Rev. Peter Wallenstein, CHARLES BEILEY, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss EMMA STATEMAN, of this city.

DIED.

MCCOCKHILL—June 6th, at 5 o'clock a. m., of pneumonia, FRANKIE, aged 3 years and 5 months, infant daughter of Lt. and Mrs. Adjt. McCorkhill.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the street, Jefferson, this (Wednesday) evening, at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WOODRUFF—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, from accidental injuries received on the 1st inst., JAMES WOODRUFF, aged 56 years, son of H. M. Woodruff, aged 8 years and 9 months.

DUPUY—On Saturday, June 3, near Midway, Ky., Mrs. MARY JANE DUPUY, widow of L. W. Dupuy, deceased.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Stated meeting of the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 111, F. & A. M., will be held in their hall, at Masonic Temple, this (Wednesday) evening, June 7, at 8 o'clock. Work 2d degree.

J. W. COLSTON, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a called meeting of Compass Lodge, No. 228, F. & A. M., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, for work in the third degree. By order of the W. M.

S. B. LITTELL, Sec.

Democratic Executive Committee of Jefferson County.

THE members of the Democratic Executive Committee for Jefferson county are requested to meet at the Ansegier office on Saturday, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. jn6 d3d F. L. O'HARA, Chairman.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Ice Lake Company at the Chancery Court room on the 10th inst. at 3 o'clock p. m.

jn6 d3d WM. ATWOOD, Sec'y.

SUITS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Silk Suits,

POPLIN SUITS,

Linen Suits,

WHITE SUITS,

AND

OVERSKIRTS,

IN NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES AT

MORRIS LEVI'S

Cloak and Suit Store, No. 107 Fourth st.

ap16 d3m W&Fr

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. The Steamers of this favorite line are built expressly for the Atlantic Passenger Trade, and fitted up in every respect with all the modern improvements calculated to insure the safety, comfort, and convenience of passengers.

PASSAGE RATES, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,

To Glasgow, Liverpool, and Londonderry.

First Cabin, $65, and $75, according to location.
Second Cabin.....$45 | Steerage.....$28

Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can purchase tickets at reduced rates. For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., or to

jn7 sod3wtm JAMES FERNIER, Louisville, Ky.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

CHEAP LACE STORE.

WHALEBONE Corsets, No. 1, Whalebone Corsets, 6 bones, $1 50.
Black Lace Mantillas at $5.
Embroidered skirts only $1.
Alexandre Kid Gloves only $1.
Black Lace Flouncings at half price.

Just received at

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS',

jn7 162M FOURTH ST.

JNO. DIPPOLD, Pittsburg. H. N. GOOSE, Louisville.

DIPPOLD & GOOSE,

DEALERS IN

PITTSBURG COAL,

FROM ALL POOLS

Office { 72 Water street, Pittsburg, Pa. 158 Fourth st., opposite Masonic Temple Louisville, Ky.

Towboats—Tigress and Beholder. my14 dtf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

R. H. MILLER'S

SADDLERY, HARNESS, TRUNK AND TRAVELING-BAG

EMPORIUM,

Sign Golden Horse Head, No. 39 Main,

Bet. Second and Third Sts.

ap9 dtdlwtf

A Vital Condition.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and dreamy. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain; but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved: every function interrupted.

Now what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs toning and strengthening, not merely for an hour or two, to stab excitement into a mere pitiable condition than ever (as is commonly done) but as an ordinary alcoholic stimulant was resorted to), but permanently and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to one question will suggest the answer to the other. The source of nearly all dyspepsia, is sadly prevalent, is the use of new whiskey. Do not taste that is stimulating temporary relief, but with the decline of the effect, a new certificate to weak nerves, more shaken and less able to withstand the next attack. Instead of the fiery, paralyzing will which is sold as whiskey, use the pure, mellow and wholesome HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, which is the greatest of all tonics, and the most thoroughly purifying of all stimulants. Its use is followed by no reaction, but by a permanent increase of strength and energy. Its ingredients are vegetable, and are collected from the most distant countries, and from the most remote ages. Its manufacture employs the time of a corps of skilled chemists, and its sale is counted by millions of bottles annually. Its reputation is world-wide, and its virtues are established by the testimony of thousands who have been restored to health by its use. Appetite, digestion, sleep, nerve, and muscle, are all promoted by this great invigorant, which is also a specific for fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney complaints, and constipation.

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He or his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., may be consulted at the Philadelphia office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Monday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Those who prefer a thorough examination with the Respirometer will please call on Monday. Without the aid of this instrument no examination of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they have the seeds of consumption in their system.

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Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in readiness for sale at the office of his laboratories

BUCHU!

...the U. S. Dispensatory.)

OSMA CRENATA--

BUCHU LEAVES.

ROPERTIES!

...other is strong, diffi-... and scurvy and ...ship; tones ...and shakes ...to mind.

...edical Properties, &c

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

...ased by persons from the age of 18 to 25, and from 28 to 45, or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed wetting in children. In affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Diseases of the Kidneys

Bladder, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, stimulates the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposits, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and the enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying, and cures all Diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, Impurities of Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in Affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

PRICE—$1 25 per Bottle, or six Bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

594 Broadway, New York,

AND

104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved Wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD

w&Sw52eadvreow

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

EX-PRESIDENT Fillmore will summer at Stn Kates, Canada.

TREASURER Spinner is strolling with cheers in England.

A GOOD tonic for debilitated young ladies—Iron. A better logic—Ironing.

A BEAUTIFUL and well-educated Boston girl has stolen $3,000 from her employers.

THE Chicago Post thus "directed a poem" which it calls "The Outlaw of Cholera Gulch."

BENONI PECK, of New Hampshire, has been an active member of the Masonic order since 1826.

CORDAGE weighs not in with a Minnesota bridegroom when the minister pronounced him married.

THE Chicago Times declares that the existence of Mr. Jefferson Davis is a clear case of surplusage.

THE Daily Colorado Potato Bug has inflicted a supplement "without any preliminary flourish."

THE printer-boy organ goes to supervascular heights in denouncing its critics. It would make more friends and would supervise readers if it would tarry a little supplementation now and then.

AN embryo publication in Louisville indulges in a rural correspondent who signs himself Don. Herne. With a little encouragement the young man might be brought to write it Don Herald.

THE World says: "Apparently Mr. Cheney must be regarded as the visible head of a new church—the Methodism Wesley, with the trifling difference that he is followed by only a few dozen of peculiarist Episcopalians."

A NEW YORK paper tells that a girl in a Third-avenue car was remonstrated with by the conductor for using profane language. She replied that she had learned them from other feminine possessors, begged to be excused, saying she had forgotten there were ladies present.

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BECK'S TOUR.

A Grand Ovation and Reception at Hopkinsville—He Goes to Harlan's Vanceburg Speech.

SOME SOUND TALK.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

HOPKINSVILLE, June 3, 1871.

Christian county has furnished the Hon. James B. Beck an ovation unsurpassed, perhaps, anywhere he has yet traveled through this canvass. A delegation of some twenty or more of the most prominent citizens of Hopkinsville and the county repaired to the depot at the hour of his expected coming, and on his failure to arrive by that route, several of the gentlemen, in carriages, started out on the Elkton road to meet him. After the close of his address at Elkton, he was driven across to Hopkinsville, and, after meeting the delegation from the latter place, was greeted with an ovative reception at the hotel, and, as usual through his canvass, the prominent men of the county paid their respects to him at his room during the day. At 3 o'clock he commenced his speech; the large Circuit Court room in the Masonic Court House in this place was crowded to its utmost capacity, several ladies being present, and the rear of the hall and galleries filled with the colored people. He was introduced in a few well-chosen words by Col. John D. Morris, senior editor of the New Era newspaper in this place, and on rising was greeted with a storm of applause. Mr. Beck began by congratulating the people of this section on the presence, he proceeded to urge upon the people the vital importance of the first election. My object, [Applause.] he said, is to tell you facts. I shall consume the time in telling you just what I have seen and heard, and I know I shall say some things more than bring to your attention the most salient of these facts and events. These facts are to be urged upon you by speakers to come after me, and should my urgent desire and again until every voter in the county shall know them as household words.

He then received his assertion that he would say more than once upon the candidacy of Mr. Greeley, for the Presidency, and the other feminine passengers, begged to be excused, saying she had forgotten there were ladies present.

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is not a man in all the South who did not at some time give aid or comfort of some sort to the Confederacy, by feeding some poor starving soldier, and that some within the provisions of this bill. It excludes all except such as are unworthy to sit upon a Jury, and such was the malicious intention. It was framed with a view to its unconstitutionality, that provision would exempt such as were guilty of the highest crimes, and punish those who were guilty of the slightest. When this man, when the starving Confederate soldiers who had been paroled by General Grant, asked to be exempted from serving on juries, because they had been starved to death, and had not clothes to wear, and could not leave their families, this clause was stricken out in the lower House, the Senate insisted upon it, and, after a conference of three committees, was finally retained. Gen. Harlan cannot avoid acknowledging it that hour or two he said it emphatically for this bill as though you voted directly for the bill itself.

Mr. Beck again referred in emphatic terms to the inconsistency of Kentucky Radicals in incorporating into their platform the planks of universal amnesty, when compared with the protest of several years ago by the leading Radicals of the State, one of whom, General Boyle, by now on their ticket, again granting to a few Kentuckians amnesty for past offenses. And, again, to the utter lack of faith in their leaders, the broken promises of the Crittenden resolutions and the futility in trusting the leaders again after being once deceived. He—or—said he, tell the truth when it is to their interest to tell a lie. [Applause.] He again referred to the puerile and unworthy attacks of General Harlan as to the process of imposing the alternative of emigration, and contrasted the administration of the Democrats in Kentucky as before reported in their correspondence, with the Radical outrages, the corruption, and the total loss of principle in the alien Radical government in the Southern States. And to the extravagance and corruption in all the Departments of the Government at Washington, our triumph, he said, would be and is such cause for congratulation that he could not find words adequate to express it. A number of years ago the books and records in the Southern States, their exposure might be destroyed, and you may be sure, if you should ever hear of a great fire in Washington, that some Radical incendiary has had a share in it.

He then referred to the speech he had previously said in regard to the tariff. I believe in a tariff, he said, but tailoring is a large item, and should bring the largest amount possible into the treasury, and not into the pockets of a few favored monopolists. And to hear out my views on the tariff question, I refer you to the speech of Hon. Samuel Cox, now on file in this section; they are set up by the Committee of Kentucky to get the indorsement of Kentucky to its policy, or, at least, to prevent as far as might be in their power an overwhelming condemnation of that policy. I have repeated this action and again, for it is imperative that you should realize the fact. This is no mere local election; its result will influence the success or failure of the Democratic party of the nation. Kentucky strikes the key note, and upon its action the coming elections in the great States of Indiana and Pennsylvania will to a great measure depend. Encouraged by your indomitable pluck, you will be the most influentially concerned in the effects of the despotic acts of which the dominant party have been guilty, or defeated by your sparkling, vivid Democracy of these two States, upon which depend the triumph or fall of Democratic principles in the next Presidential election, will be led to more or perchance doomed to failure. Should Kentucky assert, by a diminished vote, that she cares not for those acts, nay indulgence, of Pennsylvania, which you fail to feel the full effect of those acts, with consistency protest? Grant and Butler and Morgan will point to the Kentucky vote as one of their schemes, and you who stay away from the polls will be credited with the full and unequivocal support of their measures. There is no middle course, you are for their measures or against them. This cannot be too often urged upon you if you refuse to cast your vote against them, you will never have the power to cast another after the next Presidential election. These Republican candidates unite fully with the policy of their party, and when you cast your vote for them you cast your vote for the Kuklux bill and the Enforcement bill; you cast your vote against amnesty, against the liberty which your forefathers have established, and which they had hoped to hand down through generations yet unborn. I tell you, and I am a plain man, and put what I have to say in plain language, that if your Democratic candidate should die your bitterest enemy, if you would not even speak to him before you cast your vote, and if you knew you could speak to him after you had voted for him, and if the Republican candidate should be your best friend, if he should be your brother, your father, I tell you that if you hesitate for a moment in voting for him who represents Democratic principles and against him who represents the despotic acts of the party, you are not worthy of citizenship, and should be, as you will be as certainly as there is a heaven above us, degraded to the condition to which these pernicious measures of Radicalism will bring you. I am thoroughly convinced by long experience in their every midst, that not only does the present Radical organization, with Grant at its head, lead to the entire consolidation and centralization of all power in the Federal Government, but that their policy has already effected it, and the only question now is, whether they will maintain it. The question now is, whether you will submit to their usurpations and the Constitution overturned or whether you will liberate yourself from its despotism and return the Government to its former purity and effect. We are in the midst of a revolution, and it is for you with your Democratic brethren of the North and the South to determine whether the States shall be States any longer, whether you or your children shall have and exercise the rights of freemen. [Applause.]

Mr. Beck then recounted in detail the different outrages shortly dated prior to 1866 for guilty—the passage of the Kuklux and enforcement bills with all their odious provisions, and the Civil Rights bill, giving the President dictatorial power paralleled only by that of the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey, supplanting at his discretion for the courts the army, giving him power over your life, your property, your liberty. He reiterated his statement, as reported in the correspondence of the Courier-Journal's object in the present contest, and that it was to secure for him [Beck] the succession to the Solicitor Generalship or some other judicial or Federal office that he had accepted the nomination of the Radical convention. The better men of the party and its more intelligent journals, he said, had protested against this assumption of power by the President, and again quoted the article from the New York Post, the speeches of Schurz, Trumbull and Sumner, and the protest of Geary, the Republican Governor of Pennsylvania, against the provisions of the bayonet bill in reference to the election in his State. But these bills, he said, whose provisions they have not dared to use in the Northern States, they fix upon the defenseless people of the South by raising the old battle cries of the war, and by cheap means by controlling the ignorant and indignation of the North against the South subsequently, falsely asserting that the Democratic party would insist upon the payment of pensions to Confederate soldiers and of the Confederate debt, and by aid of the great army of official dependents in the South, they secure their end. The Kuklux bill is kept up. It is for you, he repeated, to battle against the admission of these protests, and by your strenuous efforts in the case of one of these schemes of Radicalism to put a portent against you in the coming elections.

Before these bills were passed, we at least had liberty—regulated liberty, it is true—but now we have no liberty. We now have a tyranny as despotic as say in Europe, but by other means than those adopted in Europe we may overthrow that tyranny. I wish the downfall of no odious law by violence; by the exercise of the ballot silently and quietly, you can be effectually relieved of the repeal of this unconstitutional and despotic legislation, as by the use of the bullet. The President and his minions will not dare to resist that ballot although overwhelming votes. As it is now, the President may make a necessity, and declare a state of insurrection as the result of your votes. Necessity—he has already repeated the power of Grant to bring hired desperadoes from Tennessee who should commit outrages in Kentucky, and escape across the bridge before punishment could overtake them. And for this, he said, he could send his army amongst you—indeed, he has it already at hand—return your courts, and exercise to the utmost limit that despotic power with which the Kuklux bill has endowed him. And who can doubt that Grant will exercise that power. I tell you, and I quote what Gov. Geary has said before me, that such power cannot be safely trusted to any man, be he great and good as Washington himself, and that when conferred upon a bad man may be none less than the total and speedy effected turning every principle of that liberty which the Constitution has secured to the humblest citizen. Consequently, that Grant is the bad he is said to be, you are very much deceived. He has more sense than all his minions put together. He has the nerve, the will and the ambition to make another Cromwell, and I am very much mistaken if he will not, before another five years shall have passed, and his power shall be consolidated through another term, like Cromwell, enter the Congress and dissolve it by force of arms. He is a man of bold mark, and the men who are around him, Sumner, Morton, and the rest are but creatures of his will. In the case of New York, had not Gov. Hoffman sworn that if he insisted upon sending his army into New York and his commissioners to the police, as the bayoneted bill empowered him, he would instruct his militia to drive them into the river, and shoot the man who should interfere in the police of the police. [Applause.] Had not Gov. Hoffman preserved the integrity and firm front and the will to do what he had the power to do. So with Georgia. When, after that State had been reconstructed and dared to give a majority for Seymour against him, Grant sent his message to Congress censuring her re-reconstruction, and, though reconstruction was refused by Congress, he sent General Terry, who has recently been ordered to your own State, and is now in Louisville, into Georgia with power over the civil authorities, turned out the Democratic judges, and supplanted the Democratic representatives elect with his own creatures. As I said in Congress, had Andrew Johnson been guilty of but one-tenth of what Grant has been guilty, he would have been impeached beyond the possibility of doubt, and not a man would have voted against it. [Applause.] He believes that the army is the true governing power, and, with Sherman as his Lieutenant in his army, and Admiral Porter his Lieutenant of the navy, he may accomplish all his ambitious designs. His "let us have peace" means "be you obedient." He dares do anything, and if you cherish the belief that he is a statesman and rearable fool your mistake may be fatal. By this bill, when offenses are taxed over to the United States Court, which have no right to be transferred, this Judges have the right to exclude from the jury whoever shall have given a glass of cold water to a Confederate soldier, or to any young man who should ever have entered the Confederate army, if he so see fit. I asserted as others did in Congress, and I repeat it now, there is simply an affidavit against one man who knows he did not by another man who says he did.

The judge further said it was hard to think any court believe that men of respectability would work themselves into a jury for the purpose of securing a conviction. It only remains for me now

TO PASS UPON THE VERDICT,

the saddest duty of my life.

Mr. Campbell—I resume my motion for judgment upon the verdict.

Mr. Cook—I ask permission to file on behalf of my client a motion for a new trial.

The Court—Let D. Fair and many others elected by the Grand Jury of the city and county of San Francisco for the unlawful killing of Alexander Crittenden. That indictment was sent to this court for trial. You were furnished with an impartial jury. You were duly defended by counsel. The jury pronounced your guilty. Have you any legal cause to show why the judgment of the Court should not be pronounced upon you?

PROFOUND SILENCE

reigned in the court, broken only by the sobbing of the prisoner's mother and of the widow who sat by her. The prisoner sat with her face buried in her hands, but otherwise her demeanor was complete, and exhibited no agitation. After a few moments' pause the Judge,

WITH TREMBLING VOICE,

said: "The judgment of the court is that on Friday, the 28th day of July next, you, by the sheriff appointed, be hanged by the neck until you are dead; and may God have mercy on your soul."

THE SCENE IN THE COURT-ROOM

during the remarks of the judge and the delivery of the sentence was one of intense excitement. The spectators—not crowded, for saying that the case would be closed today. The prisoner, while the judge was speaking, watched his face eagerly. When he said he saw no ground for a new trial she bowed her head in her mother's lap and wept bitterly, but succeeded in a few minutes in regaining her composure. A number of ladies were present, all of whom wept on sentence being pronounced.

After adjournment of court the prisoner's mother, who, by the one, confronted the reporter present, saying, with great excitement and energy:

"Now you have got what you wanted, haven't you. You have got her hung. I hope it gives you joy."

With difficulty she was pacified. The prisoner, on leaving the court, bowed to the [illegible] of the court, saying she [illegible] Mr. Hurry, a man [illegible] Mr. Hurry [illegible] Mr. Hurry [illegible] Mr. Hurry

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1871.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE closing exercises of Mrs. Fish's school will be at Masonic Hall to-night, at half-past 8 o'clock. The public will be welcome.

SAM FELIX, found drunk and disorderly, was fined one dollar in jail last night. Mary Sheets and Jude Murray were also there on the same charge.

BILLY HIGGINS occupied a cell at Twelfth-street station-house last night, charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He was arrested by Officer Thornton.

SOMEBODY wants to know if it is anybody's business to have the fire hose taken care of that has been lying in Washington street ever since the fire, and which is being run over by every passing vehicle.

A YOUNG LADY living on West street, between Green and Walnut, swallowed a pin yesterday evening, and the attending physician had not been able to extract it from the throat up to a late hour last night. She was suffering a great deal, and was badly frightened.

LAST Monday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Mrs. McDonough, who had been confined as a lunatic in St. Joseph's Asylum, effected her escape from that institution. She was found yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, by Officer J. Buckley, on York street, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

BECK'S HALL, on Jefferson street, between First and Second streets, has been purchased by the Lodge Piano Society for $38,000. They have also obtained the lot adjoining, and will build such additions and so remodel the building that it will be one of the most commodious and well-ventilated and agreeable music halls in the city.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Kitchell, of the firm of Mendenhall & Co., Cincinnati, is in the city, stopping at Euler's Hotel.

Mr. JOHN B. DEVIES, of the Washington Foundry, has been rescued, from injuries received a week or ten days ago, so as to be on the streets again.

The following persons were registered at the Louisville Hotel yesterday: Alexander Johnson, New Haven, Ky.; W. L. Berry, Owensboro, Ky.; Col. Bne. V. Hunley, Little Rock, Ark.; Captain J. Kelly, U. S. A., Jackson, Miss.; J. W. Robinette, A. & B. R. R.; Dr. G. G. Boyle, Uniontown, Ky.

Mr. Henry P. Boone, of the firm of J. T. Smoot & Son, was married yesterday at 1 o'clock to Miss Fannie Smith, a most excellent and lovely lady, and a member of Trod. P. Smith, Esq.'s immediate family after the ceremony the party took the Short Line for Niagara and the East, where they will remain a month. Mr. Zeoski is one of the rising young business men of the city, and is well known in social and commercial circles.

From 1812 to 1858, Mr. John D. Cotmesnil was the leading produce and grocery dealer in the Western country. After the commercial disasters of 1836 he retired from business and purchased the Paroquet Springs property, in Bullitt county. On this property he has since lived, except whilst filling an office in the Treasury Department at Washington, under the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan. Since the sale of Paroquet, Mr. Cotmesnil has returned to the city, and was very cordially greeted by the few old men who were his contemporaries forty and fifty years ago. Mr. Cotmesnil is now eighty-four years old, but enjoys good health and a fine flow of animal spirits. He is fond of whist and euchre, and few can beat him at either game.

AMUSEMENTS.

Concert.

A grand concert will be given to-morrow evening at Lion Garden, under the auspices of the Orpheus Society. The programme contains many attractions, and the event promises in every way to be a success. Ready access can be obtained to the garden by the Preston-street cars.

Opera House.

It is announced that the members of the Masonic Dramatic Club, who have readiness and grace highly honorable to them, have volunteered their services on the occasion of the benefit of Miss Minnie Cook, which is to take place at the Opera House next Friday evening. The drama to be presented is "Grandfather Whitehead." The stock company will give, in addition, the farce entitled "The Loss of a Lover." Messrs. Graham and Dinsmore will appear in an attractive skating scene. It is to be hoped that the public will handsomely second the efforts made by the friends of the beneficiary. Special reasons which need not now be alluded to, call for a full house; and this the programme itself warrants.

THE SINKING FUND.

An Important Election of Officers Yesterday.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at the Mayor's office, Monday night, an election of License Inspectors and assistant was held, with the following result:

Harri on Stuckey, Esq., re-elected Treasurer.

Jos. Jeans re-elected License Inspector.

James. M. Beard, William Kaye, P. Springer and Charlie Miller elected Assistant License Inspectors.

Mr. Kaye is at present a most efficient member of the Lower Board of the General Council, and he, with the others, will make honest and creditable officers. The entire selection is as good as could have been made.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who elected the above officers, are John G. Baxter, Mayor and Ex-officio Commissioner, Mr. Ruble, President Board of Aldermen and Ex-officio, &c., with Hon. J. W. Barr, J. H. Hopke and Wm. R. Hay.

CITY BUSINESS.

☞ For cold, delicious soda water go to J. W. Seaton & Co.'s, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

A Good Thing.

The Dome Gas Stove is attracting much attention and large numbers are being sold. There is no doubt in the world about its being a very desirable article to have. To those who have not examined into its merits we would say, call and see it in operation and you will be thoroughly convinced that it is just the thing for hot weather. Sears, Magee & Co., Third street, are agents for this celebrated stove.

The Fire Extinguisher.

About two months ago the Babcock Fire Extinguisher Company presented the Fire Department of our city with four of their celebrated fire extinguishers, and in the hands of the firemen they have proved a perfect success, many fires having been stopped in their incipiency without the use of the steam fire engines, thus preventing damage from an overflood of water. About ten days ago the use of these extinguishers by the Fire Department was interdicted by the Southwestern Fire Extinguisher Company, and their use discontinued, but upon examination of the latent patent owned by the Babcock Fire Extinguisher Company, it has been shown that the city has the right to use the machine, and they are again the pride of our Fire Department. This extinguisher is perfectly simple and reliable in its operations and very effective, and is capable of throwing a stream, saturated with the best acid gas forty fifty feet, which will extinguish the most furious flames of tar, coal oil, turpentine, alcohol, &c. This machine is not intended as a means for extinguishing conflagrations, but of preventing them. We witnessed a trial of one of the machines yesterday, and were surprised at its ability to extinguish fire.

The Old Family Bible.

A gentleman by the name of D. V. Draper has been canvassing the city for some time as agent for the sale of family Bibles. A few weeks since he sold a copy to a widow lady of this city for $22, contracting to receive the sum due in weekly installments of one dollar. The lady, so it goes, fulfilled her part of the agreement faithfully, always having the money ready when the precuo came round. Yesterday he called as usual for his dollar—having collected all but four dollars of the whole amount—when the lady said, in another room, perhaps even then getting the "almighty" to pay over, Mr. Draper, seized by a sudden fit of kleptomania, or bibliomania, snatched up the same Bible that he had sold her, and which lay on the stand, and lit out. It is rumored that Mr. D. is non compos mentis, and that this thing of snatching books is one of his freaks. The lady, who was so unexpectedly robbed of her spiritual comfort, started at once for the police, declaring that the agent, sane or insane, should not escape, and that she would search him and lie down to pleasant dreams, if there was any power in the good right arm of the law.

A Stolen Treasure Found.

Some weeks ago a pocket-book containing $31 40 and a small gold cross, studded with rich jewels, was taken from Mrs. Burk while at the market-house, corner Tenth and Market streets. The police and detectives were notified of the fact, and have been looking up the lost treasure ever since. The other day the possession of these valuables took into their confidence two or three accomplices, or rather communicated the intelligence to several friends. Policeman Traynor, who is always on the alert, heard some of these whisperings, and determined to make a few arrests. A negro woman, named Cynthia Green, and her son, Milton Green, were suspected. She was questioned about the lost property, and immediately acknowledged that it was in her possession. The officer told her to produce it, and she went to a corner of the room, ripped up the carpet, and took from under it the pocket-book, $25 of the money and the beautiful cross. Her explanation of the affair is that her son Milton found the articles in the street and did not know to whom it belonged. The case will probably be tried to-day and all the facts elicited.

Too Much Street Car.

On Monday morning Furman Preston, a huge negro, entered a Market-street car and duly deposited his nickel in the box. Forgetful or perhaps having never heard, the fact that liberty is not license, he forthwith took his seat between two white ladies who were traveling together in the car. They politely asked him to take some other seat, but he refused, returning his answer in offensive language. The driver then interfered and told him to take a seat at better end of the car. He said he had paid for his seat and meant to retain it. An officer who was called found his efforts equally unavailing, and the negro threatened to split his head with a hatchet. The negro was then taken into custody. Yesterday morning at the City Court he was fined $30 for disorderly conduct.

Louisville Female Seminary.

On next Friday evening the Twentieth Annual Commencement of the Louisville Female Seminary, of which Mrs. W. B. Nold is President, will be held at Weisiger Hall. The exercises on this occasion will undoubtedly be instructive, interesting and elevating, and largely attended by all the fashionable proclivities. The length of time this institution has maintained itself in public favor renders useless any enlargement upon its merits.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

The Public Library of Kentucky—Posters, of San Francisco, to Manage the Scheme.

A Look of Success.

We have in Louisville two libraries, which are managed to do much good if they are properly manifested. They are the library of the Young Men's Christian Association and that of the Louisville Association, recently established. Both of these libraries, however, are somewhat of a private character, or at least both have to be kept up by the contributions of those who patronize them.

What we want in Louisville is a public library in the true sense of the word. And such an one is needed in no way inferior to any of the others. We want an ample collection of books, in a suitable building, to which all citizens, the poor as well as the rich, may have free access without cost of a single cent. Such a library would be of more value to our city than an hundred of the kind we have had heretofore.

Our Legislature at its last session, by special act, granted a charter for the establishment of a public library, in the true sense of the term, to be located in Louisville. That charter is now before us, and among its provisions for raising money to erect its house and buy its books appears the privilege of giving musical, dramatic and literary entertainments at which a portion of the proceeds arising from the sale of tickets of admission may be given both in the shape of gifts and prizes to those who hold tickets. Under this provision of the charter a grand gift concert is advertised to come off in this city on the 31st of October next. For this concert 100,000 tickets are to be sold at $10 each, and of the money thus obtained $550,000, which is $450,000 more than one-half the whole sum, is to be given back to the ticket-holders in the form of prizes. The capital prize is $100,000, the next $50,000, the next $25,000, the next $20,000, and so on down until 731 prizes are given, the least of which is $100. The tickets will be so arranged that four persons can join and buy one and each take a fourth part of the prize it may draw. After the payment of the $550,000 in prizes and the expenses of the adventure the balance of money on hand will be appropriated to the establishment of the free public library in question.

The anxiety of the trustees for the success of this grand scheme for the establishment of a public library has induced them to secure the services of Mr. Charles B. Peters, of Castleton, who last year was successful with a similar undertaking in San Francisco. The Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco solicited a similar scheme under a charter from the Legislature of California, and placed Mr. Peters at the head of it as manager. The result was that in a few months he sold 200,000 tickets, and raised enough money to give to San Francisco one of the largest and most valuable libraries in the whole country. In our case, he has but 100,000 tickets to sell, and he comes to the work with the valuable experience which one grand success has given him. He is a man of fine executive ability, of high social position and of wealth, and those who know him best say that his taking hold of the enterprise is an assurance of success. We think the trustees have been very fortunate in securing such services, and that the scheme can't now fail to go right through speedily and successfully. We understand that an immense number of the tickets are already engaged, before they are even printed, and that by the time they are ready for sale a majority of them will have found purchasers in different parts of the country.

As the tickets will soon be upon the market, we suppose our readers would like to see the charter of which we have been speaking, and which is the basis of this grand scheme for establishing a library. It will be found to be one of the most carefully drawn and complete charters that was ever granted. It has all the merits of the act of Parliament which established the British Museum, and which led to that vast collection of books which is worth millions of money, and which is justly the pride of every Englishman. We give this charter below and invite our readers to give it a careful perusal and learn where their money is going before they buy one of the tickets. They will see that, by the provisions of the charter itself, nobody connected with the library can make any money out of it, and that what ever is made will go to the establishment of a public library free to the use of every citizen forever:

An Act to incorporate the Public Library of Kentucky.

Whereas, A library containing the best books, pamphlets, periodicals and papers of all ages and all countries, free to the use and enjoyment of the public, is a blessing to be sought in every community; and,

Whereas, Many good citizens are anxious to contribute by gift, loan, subscription, or otherwise, to the establishment and maintenance of such a library in the city of Louisville, provided the Legislature will grant such a charter to its corporate name are hereby given all the rights, privileges, and powers of bodies corporate, for the uses and purposes herein set forth.

Sec. 2. The said corporators may acquire and hold by gift, purchase, loan or otherwise, books, pamphlets, periodicals and papers to be used as a public library, and may acquire and hold in fee simple or otherwise the necessary grounds and buildings in which to keep and preserve and use the library; and may make such rules, regulations and by-laws for the acquisition, safe keeping, use and enjoyment of the library as may be deemed necessary, provided they are not in conflict with this act.

Sec. 3. All property, property and affairs of said corporation shall be under the control and management of [illegible] etc., of the stockholders, two appointed by the Governor of Kentucky and one by the Mayor of Louisville, once in every two years. The nine trustees named in this act shall be the trustees for the first two years, next succeeding the passage of this act, and until their successors are chosen. A vacancy in the board of trustees caused by resignation, death, or otherwise, shall be filled by the other trustees, or a majority of them, in such manner as they may determine. Five trustees shall constitute a majority of the board, and a quorum for the transaction of business. The biennial choosing of six trustees by the stockholders shall be upon notice published in one of the newspapers published in Louisville for at least five days next preceding the meeting of the stockholders for that purpose. The meeting of the stockholders to choose trustees shall be in the building in which the library is kept, and such meeting the six trustees selected by a majority of the stockholders present shall serve for the ensuing two years, and until their successors are chosen.

Sec. 4. The trustees shall select a president, vice president, and secretary from their own number, but may select a treasurer, librarian, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary, outside of their own number. The president, vice president, and assistant librarian shall hold office at the will of the trustees, and may be required to give such security as they may deem necessary for the faithful performance of their duties. The librarian and assistant librarian shall receive such pay for their services as may be fixed by the trustees, but the trustees, as such, shall receive no compensation for their services. The treasurer shall be an incorporated bank in the city of Louisville, where all the funds of the corporation shall be deposited shall be kept, and from which no money shall be withdrawn except upon the order of the librarian, countersigned by the secretary, and indorsed by the president. Nothing shall be paid for the keeping of the money and accounts of the corporation as its treasurer.

Sec. 5. The Public Library of Kentucky shall be located in the city of Louisville. The capital stock shall be one hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Each share shall be evidenced by such stock books, certificates of issue and transfer as the trustees may determine by by-laws. When one hundred shares are subscribed for, the trustees, or a majority of them, may organize and begin operations. Either of the persons named in this act may receive subscriptions of stock until the corporation is organized under the charter, and after organization the trustees, or a majority of them, may make such arrangements as they may deem best for additional subscriptions.

Sec. 6. Should said corporation at any time receive by gift, grant, bequest, or otherwise, or consider the amount of money or property for which its trustees are not required to issue stock, the trustees may invest the same in permanent stocks or improved real estate in the city of Louisville, from which an annual income may be drawn for the [illegible] etc., of the purposes of the library; and should it at any time be deemed necessary and advisable to encumber this corporation with a debt to be liquidated in the future, for the purpose of securing books pamphlets, periodicals and papers, and especially for the securing in fee simple of suitable grounds and buildings on which to keep the library of said corporation, the trustees or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and empowered to issue and sell bonds of the corporation to the amount of $100 to keep the peace for six months.

CHOICE.

A Drunken Woman Found Asleep in a Church Pew.

A woman, living in the country, has acquired the habit of drinking too much spirits. She is known by the following names: Mrs. Julia Murray, alias Johnson, alias Jeff. Davis, the latter being given her during the late war, on account of her sympathy with which she espoused the cause of the distinguished Confederate. Her sprees have, of late, become quite noisy, and the neighbors are much disturbed by them, accordingly she was arrested and brought before the City Court. This tribunal, however, does not exercise jurisdiction over offenses committed beyond the corporate limits, and a charter to try the case. In this way the drunken sot was released upon the streets, and very soon afterward became incapacitated, as was expected. She wandered around the Presbyterian Church, and walked inside and threw herself down in one of the pews to take a cosy nap. In the meantime Lieutenant Adams and officer Daley were informed of her presence, and went into the church sanctuary to make a second arrest of the offender. On being aroused she asked them to retire and allow her time to pray, after which she would follow them out to the door. They granted her request, and sure enough in a few minutes she came out and surrendered herself. She was taken immediately to jail, and committed on the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Fatal Accident—A Boy Killed.

On Monday night, after the nine-o'clock train had passed the Pewee Valley depot, John McFarland Woodruff, a little boy about eight years of age, the son of Mr. Jerry Woodruff, was found under the platform frightfully crushed. He had evidently been the cause of his own death, as he was so much injured as to render amputation necessary, but although everything which skill could devise was employed to alleviate the sufferings of the child, he never rallied. He died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. Mr. Woodruff is well known in this city, and all will sympathize with him in his deep distress. The remains will be buried at Cave Hill Cemetery to-day at ten o'clock.

A High Hogshead.

The highest priced hogshead of tobacco of the season was sold yesterday by Glover, White & Co., of the Boone House. It brought $1,000 per hundred. It was grown by L. F. Mansfield, of Hart county, and purchased by Burch Mu selman, for his popular "Big Bone."

Departures for Europe.

Mr. John Coleman, Jr., Mr. Noble Butler, Mr. John L. Cornwall and Mrs. P. Carleton and three children sailed for Europe last Saturday, in the steamship Oceanic, of the new line recently established between New York and Liverpool.

The Dog Nuisance—A Positive Opinion.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

A person who calls himself "Justice" complains in Tuesday's paper that he saws a policeman hold of a gang of force to poison dogs by strychnine, and then "Justice" sets up a howl about "redress in law," etc. The policeman did exactly right. The police ought to go further yet, and, instead of scattering the poison down the throats of the owners of the dogs. Every day these cure endanger the lives of good people, and, when they do not bite by day, keep whole neighborhoods awake at night with ceaseless barking. Act some of our noble letter carriers about the dogs in Louisville. FACTS.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOF PRICE, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, June 6.

Geo. Hill, Pat Carr, drunkenness and disorderly conduct, fined $5 each; Julia Murray, same, fined $5 and costs.

Anna Little, M. J. Little and Ed. Shider, disorderly conduct, fined $10 each; Furman Preston, same, fined $5; Henry Wood and George Bonner, same, dismissed at fees and costs.

Peggy Woods, drunkenness, fined $5, and required to give $200 bond for three months.

Sec. Bishop, stealing $3 50 from Mary Simpson, discharged.

Joe Brewer, abuse of family, fined $20, and required to give $500 bond for six months.

Michael Welsh, stealing $10 60 from Martin Murray, discharged.

Cornelius McCarty, stealing watch from James Meiock, continued until saturday.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. J. J. STITES, JUDGE.

Thomas Quigley et al. vs. S. H. Reed et al.; motion to revive in the name of Adam Quigley submitted; argued and decided to October 25th.

Fred. Hastman vs. Marc Munoy; assigned to October 11th.

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Wm. Jones vs. Carter Waterson, Mile Pr. Chair, Benjamin Casseday, Geo. F. Doern, Walter M. Haldeman, Jos. M. McCarty, J. S. Cain, and R. T. Durrett, their successors or assigns, &c., and they are hereby, created a corporation by the name of the Public Library of Kentucky, and by that corporate name are hereby given all the rights, privileges, and powers of bodies corporate, for the uses and purposes herein set forth.

Sec. 2. The said corporators may acquire and hold by gift, purchase, loan or otherwise, books, pamphlets, periodicals and papers to be used as a public library, and may acquire and hold in fee simple or otherwise the necessary grounds and buildings in which to keep and preserve and use the library; and may make such rules, regulations and by-laws for the acquisition, safe keeping, use and enjoyment of the library as may be deemed necessary, provided they are not in conflict with this act.

Sec. 3. All property, property and affairs of said corporation shall be under the control and management of [illegible] etc., of the stockholders, two appointed by the Governor of Kentucky and one by the Mayor of Louisville, once in every two years. The nine trustees named in this act shall be the trustees for the first two years, next succeeding the passage of this act, and until their successors are chosen. A vacancy in the board of trustees caused by resignation, death, or otherwise, shall be filled by the other trustees, or a majority of them, in such manner as they may determine. Five trustees shall constitute a majority of the board, and a quorum for the transaction of business. The biennial choosing of six trustees by the stockholders shall be upon notice published in one of the newspapers published in Louisville for at least five days next preceding the meeting of the stockholders for that purpose. The meeting of the stockholders to choose trustees shall be in the building in which the library is kept, and such meeting the six trustees selected by a majority of the stockholders present shall serve for the ensuing two years, and until their successors are chosen.

Sec. 4. The trustees shall select a president, vice president, and secretary from their own number, but may select a treasurer, librarian, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary, outside of their own number. The president, vice president, and assistant librarian shall hold office at the will of the trustees, and may be required to give such security as they may deem necessary for the faithful performance of their duties. The librarian and assistant librarian shall receive such pay for their services as may be fixed by the trustees, but the trustees, as such, shall receive no compensation for their services. The treasurer shall be an incorporated bank in the city of Louisville, where all the funds of the corporation shall be deposited shall be kept, and from which no money shall be withdrawn except upon the order of the librarian, countersigned by the secretary, and indorsed by the president. Nothing shall be paid for the keeping of the money and accounts of the corporation as its treasurer.

Sec. 5. The Public Library of Kentucky shall be located in the city of Louisville. The capital stock shall be one hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Each share shall be evidenced by such stock books, certificates of issue and transfer as the trustees may determine by by-laws. When one hundred shares are subscribed for, the trustees, or a majority of them, may organize and begin operations. Either of the persons named in this act may receive subscriptions of stock until the corporation is organized under the charter, and after organization the trustees, or a majority of them, may make such arrangements as they may deem best for additional subscriptions.

Sec. 6. Should said corporation at any time receive by gift, grant, bequest, or otherwise, or consider the amount of money or property for which its trustees are not required to issue stock, the trustees may invest the same in permanent stocks or improved real estate in the city of Louisville, from which an annual income may be drawn for the [illegible] etc., of the purposes of the library; and should it at any time be deemed necessary and advisable to encumber this corporation with a debt to be liquidated in the future, for the purpose of securing books pamphlets, periodicals and papers, and especially for the securing in fee simple of suitable grounds and buildings on which to keep the library of said corporation, the trustees or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and empowered to issue and sell bonds of the corporation to the amount not exceeding one-half of its capital stock, and to fall due in not less than twenty years; said bonds, if so issued, shall be of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the office of the treasurer, and shall be secured by mortgage upon the property of the corporation. No such bonds, however, shall be issued until the payment of the semi-annual interest is duly provided for by voluntary sub cription or otherwise. The trustees are also hereby empowered to purchase upon credit suitable grounds and buildings in which to keep the library of the corporation, with a reserve lien to the seller upon the property conveyed, or they may execute a mortgage upon the same to secure the money after taking a conveyance in fee simple of the same.

Sec. 7. To obtain books, periodicals, pamphlets, papers and such property as said corporation may desire, and for the keeping up of the library, the current expenses of the same, the trustees, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and empowered to issue stock for books, pamphlets, periodicals and papers to be used in the library, the same as if such stock were first sold, and the proceeds thereof vested in such things; also to accept presents, donations and tributes by lot to patrons of the entertainments a portion of the proceeds arising from the sale of tickets of admission; but no person is ever to be made to pay for the use and enjoyment of the books, pamphlets, periodicals, papers and property, and the library of the same is to be ever free to the gratuitous use and enjoyment of every citizen of the State of Kentucky, and of all good citizens of every State in the Union who shall conform to the rules and regulations that may from time to time be made and adopted by the trustees for the care, preservation and safety of the books, property and property of the corporation. The library, moreover, is to be kept open to the use and enjoyment of the public every day in the year, and during such hours of the day as may be deemed proper for general use and enjoyment.

Sec. 8. The trustees, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to employ such agents, assistants and additional trustees as they may deem necessary to collect books, pamphlets, periodicals and papers, to secure suitable buildings and grounds, and to give and conduct literary, musical and dramatic entertainments for the benefit of the library; in such appointments and enlargements they are not to involve the corporation in debt, but incur for it any liabilities beyond its ready means of meeting them.

Sec. 9. Should the corporation hereby created at any time cease to be a library for the public use as contemplated by this act, then the books, pamphlets, periodicals and papers which may have been given or loaned to the library, shall be returned to those who gave or loaned them; and the books, pamphlets, periodicals and papers and property which may have been acquired otherwise than by gift or loan, shall be equitably divided or sold, and the proceeds thereof equitably and ratably divided among the stockholders according to the shares of stock owned by each.

Sec. 10. This act shall take effect from its passage, March 23d, 1871.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

The Storm Yesterday—The Fronts of the Sheets at Eighth and Lexington.

A storm blew over this city yesterday about 2 o'clock, accompanied by frequent flashes of lightning and loud reports of thunder. The rain which followed fell in torrents, and drove everybody within doors. Mr. Mudd's house, at the corner of Eighth and Lexington streets, was struck by lightning and jarred from front to rear. Several bricks were torn from the chimney; the roof and the sides of the building, for a distance of two or three feet, were completely shivered, and every object in the yard was thrown into confusion and disorder by the concussion. The blow passed with great force, illuminating everything in the room; and in fact was very perceptible to Mrs. Mudd, who was thrown several feet from the chair in which she was seated. A pet cat became incapacitated, as was expected. She wandered around the Presbyterian Church, and walked inside and threw herself down in one of the pews to take a cosy nap. In the meantime Lieutenant Adams and officer Daley were informed of her presence, and went into the church sanctuary to make a second arrest of the offender. On being aroused she asked them to retire and allow her time to pray, after which she would follow them out to the door. They granted her request, and sure enough in a few minutes she came out and surrendered herself. She was taken immediately to jail, and committed on the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Fatal Accident—A Boy Killed.

On Monday night, after the nine-o'clock train had passed the Pewee Valley depot, John McFarland Woodruff, a little boy about eight years of age, the son of Mr. Jerry Woodruff, was found under the platform frightfully crushed. He had evidently been the cause of his own death, as he was so much injured as to render amputation necessary, but although everything which skill could devise was employed to alleviate the sufferings of the child, he never rallied. He died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. Mr. Woodruff is well known in this city, and all will sympathize with him in his deep distress. The remains will be buried at Cave Hill Cemetery to-day at ten o'clock.

A High Hogshead.

The highest priced hogshead of tobacco of the season was sold yesterday by Glover, White & Co., of the Boone House. It brought $1,000 per hundred. It was grown by L. F. Mansfield, of Hart county, and purchased by Burch Mu selman, for his popular "Big Bone."

Departures for Europe.

Mr. John Coleman, Jr., Mr. Noble Butler, Mr. John L. Cornwall and Mrs. P. Carleton and three children sailed for Europe last Saturday, in the steamship Oceanic, of the new line recently established between New York and Liverpool.

The Dog Nuisance—A Positive Opinion.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

A person who calls himself "Justice" complains in Tuesday's paper that he saws a policeman hold of a gang of force to poison dogs by strychnine, and then "Justice" sets up a howl about "redress in law," etc. The policeman did exactly right. The police ought to go further yet, and, instead of scattering the poison down the throats of the owners of the dogs. Every day these cure endanger the lives of good people, and, when they do not bite by day, keep whole neighborhoods awake at night with ceaseless barking. Act some of our noble letter carriers about the dogs in Louisville. FACTS.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOF PRICE, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, June 6.

Geo. Hill, Pat Carr, drunkenness and disorderly conduct, fined $5 each; Julia Murray, same, fined $5 and costs.

Anna Little, M. J. Little and Ed. Shider, disorderly conduct, fined $10 each; Furman Preston, same, fined $5; Henry Wood and George Bonner, same, dismissed at fees and costs.

Peggy Woods, drunkenness, fined $5, and required to give $200 bond for three months.

Sec. Bishop, stealing $3 50 from Mary Simpson, discharged.

Joe Brewer, abuse of family, fined $20, and required to give $500 bond for six months.

Michael Welsh, stealing $10 60 from Martin Murray, discharged.

Cornelius McCarty, stealing watch from James Meiock, continued until saturday.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. J. J. STITES, JUDGE.

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PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY authority of a [illegible] Act of the Legislature of Kentucky, of March 23, 1871, the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky will give a

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

AT

Louisville, Ky.,

ON

Tuesday, October 31, 1871,

Under the direction of the best Musical Talent that can be procured.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION

$10 EACH, CURRENCY.

Each ticket will have attached to it four coupons of the same number as the ticket. The holder of an entire ticket will be entitled to admission to the concert and to the whole amount of the gift awarded to the number. The holder of each coupon will be entitled to admission to the concert and to one-fourth of the amount of such gift as may be awarded to the whole ticket to which it belongs.

To provide funds for this Grand Concert, and for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, 100,000 Tickets will be sold at $10 each, Currency.

The Citizens' Bank of Kentucky

Is Treasurer and Depositary.

Immediately after the Concert the sum of

$550,000 IN CURRENCY

PRINCIPAL GIFT

$100,000,

Will be distributed by lot to the holders of Tickets in the following

GIFTS,

VIZ:

One Grand Gift of	$100,000
One Gift of	50,000
One Gift of	25,000
One Gift of	20,000
One Gift of	19,000
One Gift of	18,000
One Gift of	17,000
One Gift of	16,000
One Gift of	15,000
One Gift of	14,000
One Gift of	13,000
One Gift of	12,000
One Gift of	11,000
One Gift of	10,000
One Gift of	9,000
One Gift of	8,000
One Gift of	7,000
One Gift of	6,000
One Gift of	5,000
One Gift of	4,000
One Gift of	3,000
One Gift of	2,000
Ten Gifts of $1,000 each	10,000
Fifteen Gifts of $900 each	13,500
Eighteen Gifts of $800 each	14,400
Twenty Gifts of $700 each	14,000
Twenty-five Gifts of $600 each	15,000
Thirty Gifts of $500 each	15,000
Forty Gifts of $400 each	16,000
Forty-five Gifts of $300 each	13,500
Fifty Gifts of $200 each	10,000
446 Gifts of $100 each	44,600
731 Prizes in all	$550,000

After paying the expenses of the enterprise and making the distribution of the gifts, the balance of the proceeds arising from the sale of tickets will be appropriated to the establ